F. O. VOGEL'S

HANDBOOK for SELF-INSTRUCTION

FOR

TAILORS, DRESSMAKERS,

AND FAMILIES.

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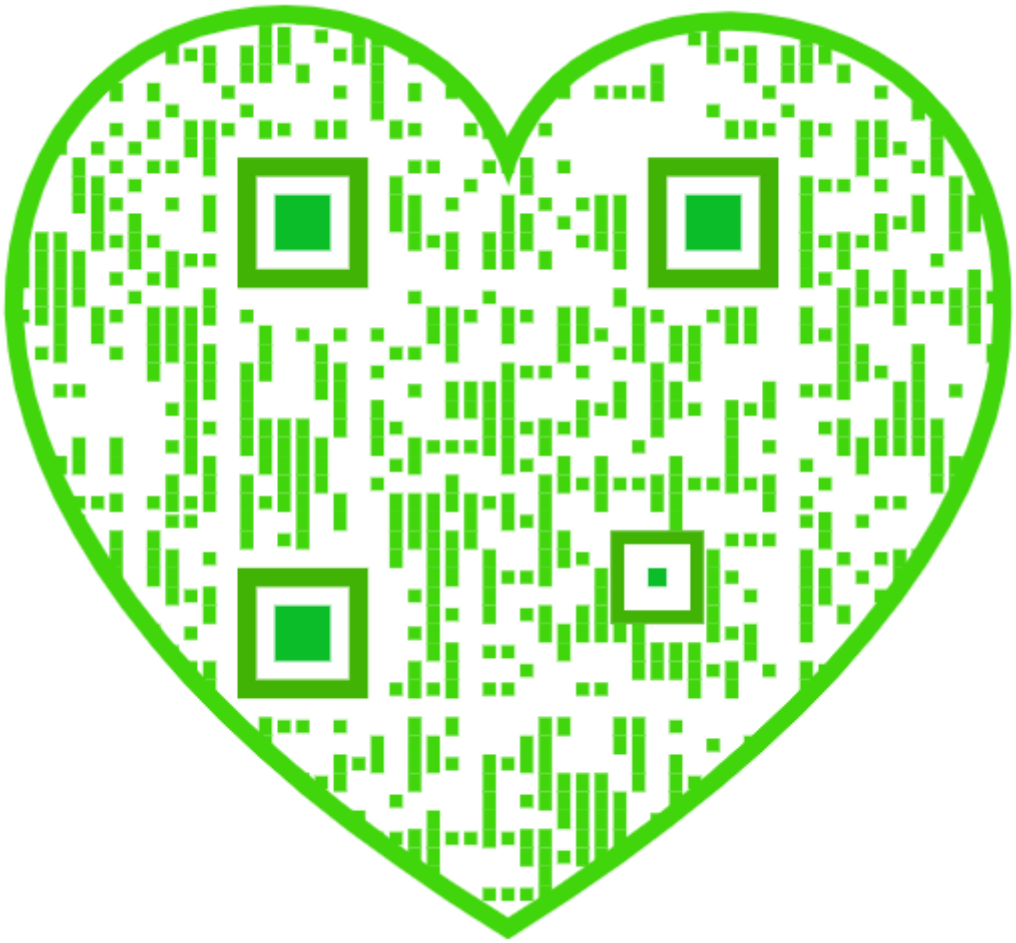

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PRACTICAL HAND-BOOK

FOR

Tailors & Seamstresses

FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION,

—BY—

FRANZ OTTO VOGEL,

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PUBLISHER & INSTRUCTOR OF THE LATEST CUTTING SYSTEM.

Contains fine wood-pattern Figures accompanying the description for measure taking 55 Models. Instruction to create any possible pattern for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children. Also for abnormal growth. Description of the positions of the body of long and short waists. Details given of every model, together with description of goods, work, fashion, etc., etc.

It is only necessary to learn measure taking and the outlines of the main model.

Correctly Arranged to the Present Measuring System.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
1883.

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PREFACE.

Every one knows that good cutting is considered an art, and one can justly say: "to make a good fitting garment to measure only, without copy or model, is an artistic achievement."

But I, as the inventor of my new cutting system say, to cut a good fitting garment, without previous and constantly repeated fitting, with so few measurements, it is no longer art to cut any possible garment for Gent, Lady or Child.

The whole measurement for the upper body consists of 4 measures, be the garment whatever it may.

Special attention is called to abnormally formed bodies; they can be as misshapen as ever any human body has been, the measurements and the cutting remain the same appearance as the form of which the measure has been taken.

The pantaloons require 4 measures also. I claim, that with exact measurement, correct drawing of the model and careful and correct setting-together, no mistakes and differences or changes can take place.

Should it ever occur that a garment does not fit, do not in any case cut off anything or think that something might be added here and there, but simply open the seams and place the separate pieces on the model drawn for the person, and you will find that in every case the goods have been drawn out of shape by careless ironing, or unequal padding, or set wrong together. Every part must be equalized and based upon the hip main lines. In this way you can satisfy yourself and much material, time and annoyance are saved.

This hand-book is recommended to those who do custom work and to those who have large establishments, for they can construct models of running numbers and cut from them; it is at the same time practicable for every family. I also bind myself to answer all questions without charge.

It will afford me great pleasure to answer all communications addressed to me on the above subject

FRANZ OTTO VOGEL.

St. Louis, Mo.

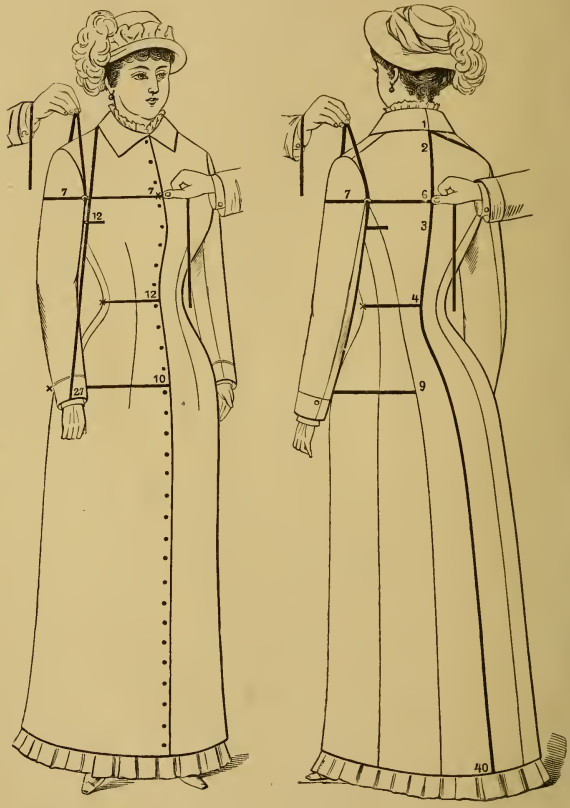
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Figure 1.

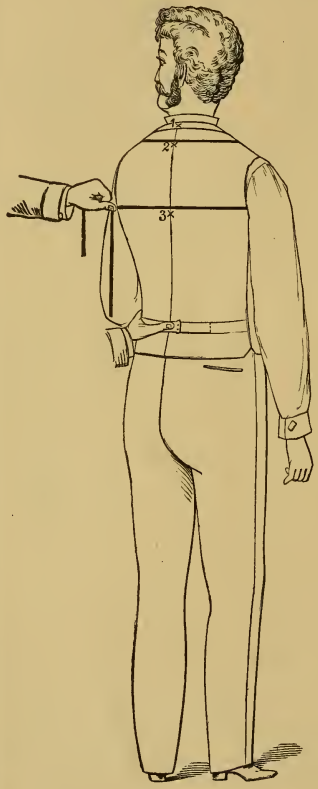


Figure 2.

PUNCTUATION OF THE BODY.

1st. Place yourself behind the person whose measure is to be taken; make a mark at the neck (as represented by figure No. 1).

2nd. Lay the tape-measure horizontally across the back in the hollow of the shoulder blades, and make a second mark at the back seam.

3rd. Lay the tape-measure back of the neck and draw both ends under the arms, the long end being horizontally over the shoulder blades at the back seam; make third mark

4th. Lay your left hand at the hip, the thumb pointing horizontally to the backbone, and make fourth mark also on the back seam.

5th. Raise the right arm horizontally, as represented in figure 2, hold the tape-measure in the middle of the hollow arm and let it fall vertically; make the fifth mark at the hip.
At the side of the abdomen make the last mark as represented in figure 2.

6th. These marks note with chalk or pencil so that they can be plainly seen. On full dress make the marks on the Coat; otherwise make the marks on the Vest and for ladies on the Corset.

Figure 3.

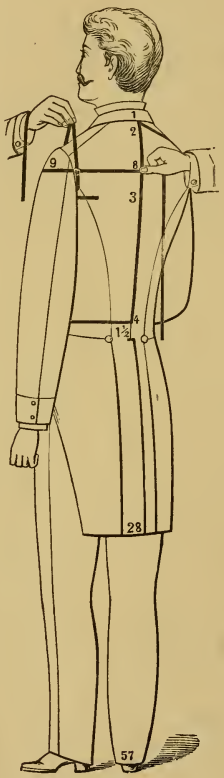
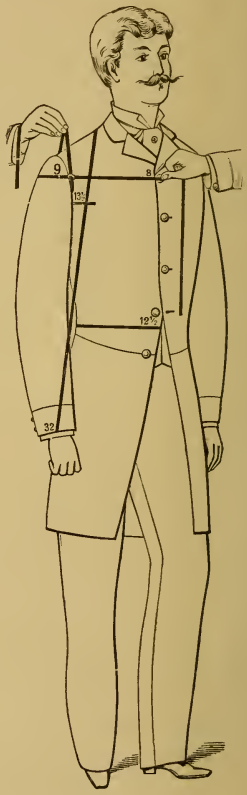


Figure 4.



MEASURE TAKING.

The tape-measure must have a little dull hook at the end; if it cannot be had—take a pin, bend it and you have a substitute for a hook.

1st. Fasten the hook at the neck, pass from 1, 2, 3 till 4; note immediately the length of the garment and write down the measures taken, as they follow, as represented in figure 3.

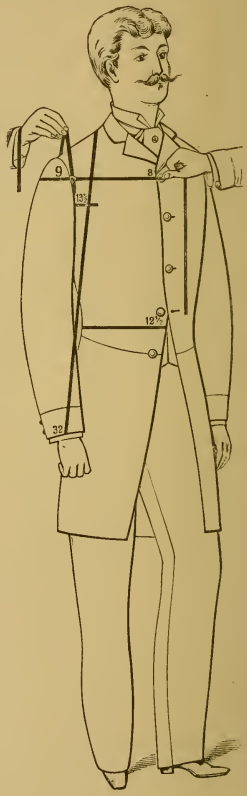
2nd. Raise the right a little, place the tape-measure under it and bring it vertically up to the top of the upper arm, holding it so that it will not slip; fasten the hook of the tape-measure at the top of the upper arm and bring it to the back—note the width. (Example No. 8). Undo the hook and fasten it to the other edge of the tape-measure; measure the width of the upper arm—note the same. (Example No. 9). Fasten the hook in the same place, measure the width of one-half of the breast—note the same; as represented by figures 3 and 4.

3rd. Place the measure at the hip and measure to the centre of the front of the body; place measure again at the hip and measure to point 4. (Note the measure). As represented by figures 3 and 4.

4th. Place firmly and horizontally under the arm a lead-pencil, so that it can be seen in front and rear, as seen in figures 3 and 4. The tape-measure is fastened to the neck, (1st mark) brought to the armpit indicated by the lead-pencil; pass it down to the wrist and note the armhole and sleeve measure, as in figure 4, No. 32. Attention must be paid to the marks, and the tape-measure must not be held too tight nor too loose. These are all the measures necessary for upper-garments, be they for Gentlemen, Ladies or Children. With Uniforms the neck width is necessary. In regard to Pantaloons, take measure from the hip to the knee, from there to the heel. Step-length, seat-width, knee- and bottom-width as fashionable; as to leggings see Model 44.

Figure 3.

Figure 4.



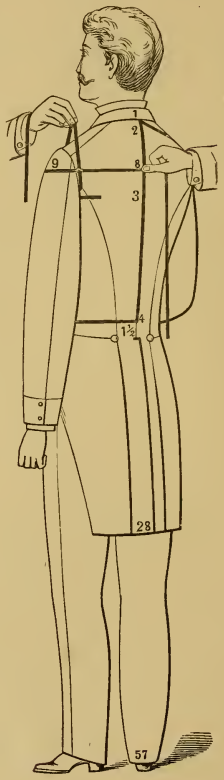
WRITING OR NOTING THE FIGURES

As represented by figures 3 and 4.

	RIGHT.		LEFT.					
1st Measure.....	2	8	26	28				
2nd "	8	9	8					
3rd "	12½	7½						
4th "	13½	32						
PANTALOONS:								
Knee and Side-lengths..	16	32						
Cut-lengths.....	24							
Waistband width	28							
Seat-width.....	32							

Is the person not normally grown, then measure both sides and lengths, and construct two models of the upper body and put the two halves together. Use the square measure and write above it: Right—Left. Special attention is called to the second measurement, which is explained on page 2 and figures 3 and 4. Do not hold with the left hand on the shoulder the tape-measure too tight, otherwise you will get a too small armhole and too broad back part; if you hold it too loose, the front and back part will be too narrow. *It must be held smoothly.*

Figure 3.



DESCRIPTION OF THE WAIST.

It is especially the case with gentlemen that they have too long and too short waists. As they give an ungainly appearance, it is necessary to remedy that defect.

1st example.—Does one measure from the neck to the heel 36 inches then is waist-measure $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches; with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch allowance, that is the proper waist length.

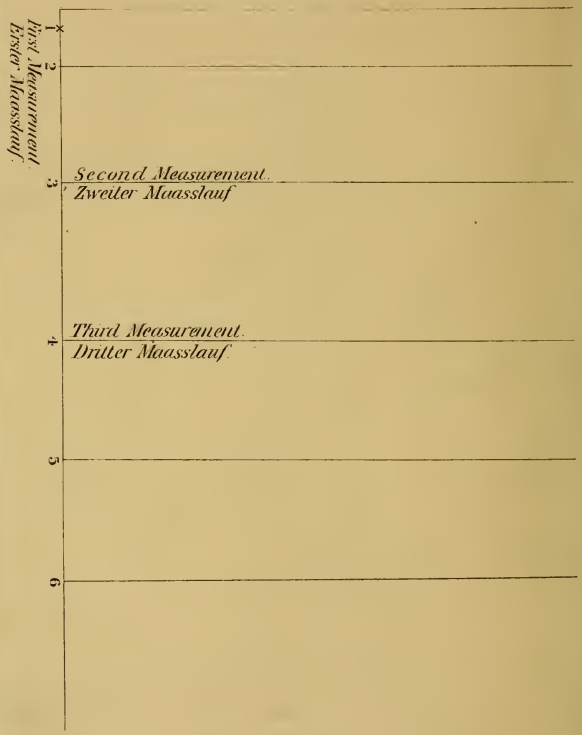
2nd example.—Does one measure from the neck to the heel $37\frac{1}{3}$ inches and has waist length $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches, then it is not necessary to make an allowance.

3rd example.—Does one measure from the neck to the heel $39\frac{1}{2}$ inches, then the waist-length is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the length of the waist coat, so that the waist length remains 12 inches, etc. Thus is is possible to give the person, in the waist coat, a fine appearance.

$\frac{1}{2}$ INCH MINUS OR PLUS.

6	37_2	39_2	41_2	43_2	45	47_2	49_3	51_2	53_2	55_2	57_2	59_2
10_1	11_3	12_2	12_3	13	13_1	14	14_2	15	15_3	16_2	17	17_1

\+ Plus.
— Minus.

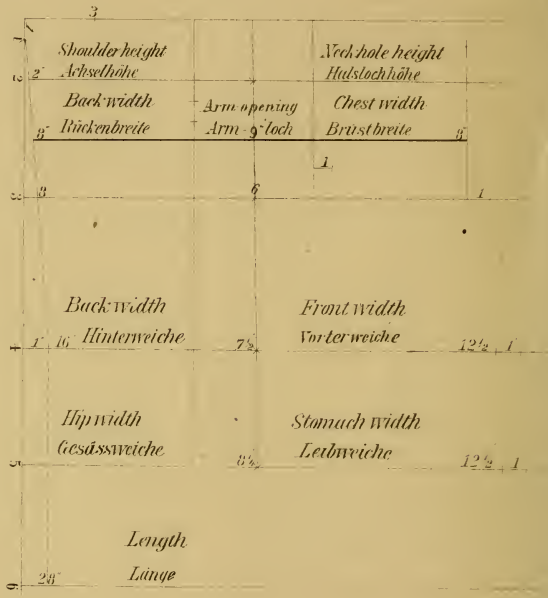

1
2
3
4
5
6
First Measurement.
Erster Maasslauf.
Second Measurement.
Zweiter Maasslauf
Third Measurement.
Dritter Maasslauf

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN LINES.

No. 1.

1st. Draw a large vertical line, pass down 1 inch and make the first mark x (as shown in model and described by punctuation of the body.)

2nd. Place the tape-measure at the first mark and pass it, as given in the first measure from 1, 2, 3, 4, until the length of the garment. The first is the neck, second is the shoulder height, the third the height of the armhole, fourth back and front, fifth seat and abdomen, sixth is the garment as seen in figure 3.


3
Shoulder height
Achselhöhe
Neck hole height
Halslochhöhe
Back width
Rückenbreite
Arm opening
Arm hole
Chest width
Brustbreite
Back width
Hinterweiche
Front width
Vorderweiche
Hip width
Gesässweiche
Stomach width
Leibweiche
Length
Länge

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN LINES.

No. 2.

1st. From the fourth horizontal line advance 1 inch; draw from from the first point to the fourth line of the advanced inch an inclined vertical line, from there down to the sixth line.

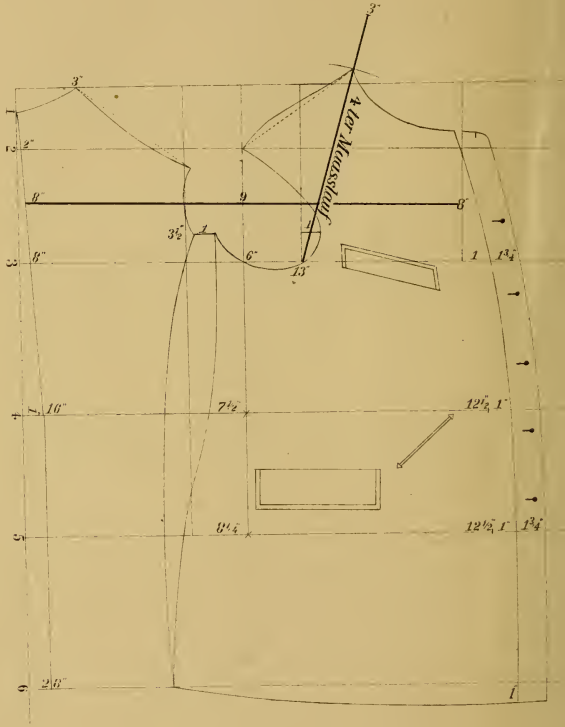
2nd. At the third horizontal line and slightly inclined, place the tape-measure, and measure the back width (as example 8 inches.)

3rd. As vertical line drawn, the measure of the upper arm 9 inches $\frac{1}{3}$ deducted remain 6 inches, draw another vertical line until to 3; place the measure on it and measure the width of the breast, 8 inches (as shown in model 1 and figure 3 and 4, 2nd measure.)

4th. Divide the 6 inches equally and draw a vertical line until to 5, that will give the curve of the lower arm and front and back of the hip; make the fifth mark (as shown in figure 2.)

5th. By breast width measure, allow one inch over the front measure.

Modell 3



DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN FIGURES.

No. 3.

1st. The square which lies between the marks, divides the front lines of the lower part once more; advance one inch.

2nd. Divide the back lines of the upper part into three parts.

3rd. Advance three inches on the horizontal line, draw obliquely a line on the small third of the arm opening. Pass down $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and give the width of the back part of armhole, which depends on the fashion.

4th. As much as you have advanced in front at the arm opening, go back at the sides, giving the form of the arm opening.

5th. Place the tape-measure at the top of the arm opening, measure to the back of the neck, go back 3 inches, which gives the back neck opening; make a circular measure (notice 4th measure and model No. 3.)

6th. Take the width of the back part of the shoulder, place it on the first mark, make a circular measure and deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Draw a line obliquely upwards.

7th. If the upper point of the shoulder is above the line, the person walks upright; is the upper shoulder point on a level with the line, the person walks straight; is the same below the line, the person walks stooped. The height of the neck opening must be according with the shoulder height, which gives the form of the neck opening. Curve the shoulder lines (as shown in model) for stretching.

8th. From the neck opening draw to breast and abdomen width a curved line, from there vertically of the part.

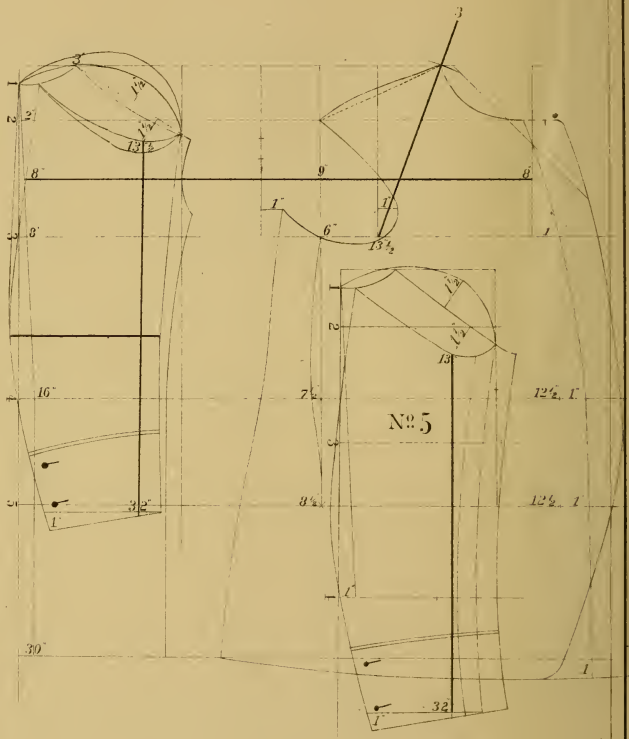
9th. The back and front parts of abdomen add together. (Example: $7\frac{1}{2}$. $12\frac{1}{2}$ are 20 inches.) The back width (at fourth mark) is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, lay $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the abdomen front, measure to 29 inches. The difference of the measure falls away.

10th. To the width of the loins allow 1 inch to the half, to make allowance for the pockets.

11th. As much as falls away from the side and back part point, allow as increase to the length of the front part, then the seat is equal to the front.

12th. For a single-breasted Jacket allow $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch over, (as seen in model No. 3.)

13th. Shall the back-seam be cut, then give an allowance to the seam at the back width.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DESCRIPTION OF THE SLEEVE.

Models No. 4 & 5.

Every sleeve of any garment, is drawn from the back part. (as seen in model 4.)

1st. Divide the shoulder into halves, the lower part again, pass upwards 1½ inch—which will give the round ball of the upper sleeve; 1½ inch deeper is the cut-out of the lower sleeve. Shall the sleeve have a very round appearance, allow ½ inch more to the upper sleeve and ½ inch deeper at the lower sleeve.

2nd. At the back part of the neck opening pass ½ inch into the lower sleeve, that is always the exact sleeve width, fitting into the arm opening.

3rd. To get the length of the sleeve, lay the height of the arm-opening to the cut-out of the lower sleeve, and allow the measure to pass down until the required length is found. Examples 13½ to 32 as seen in model 5 and figure 4.

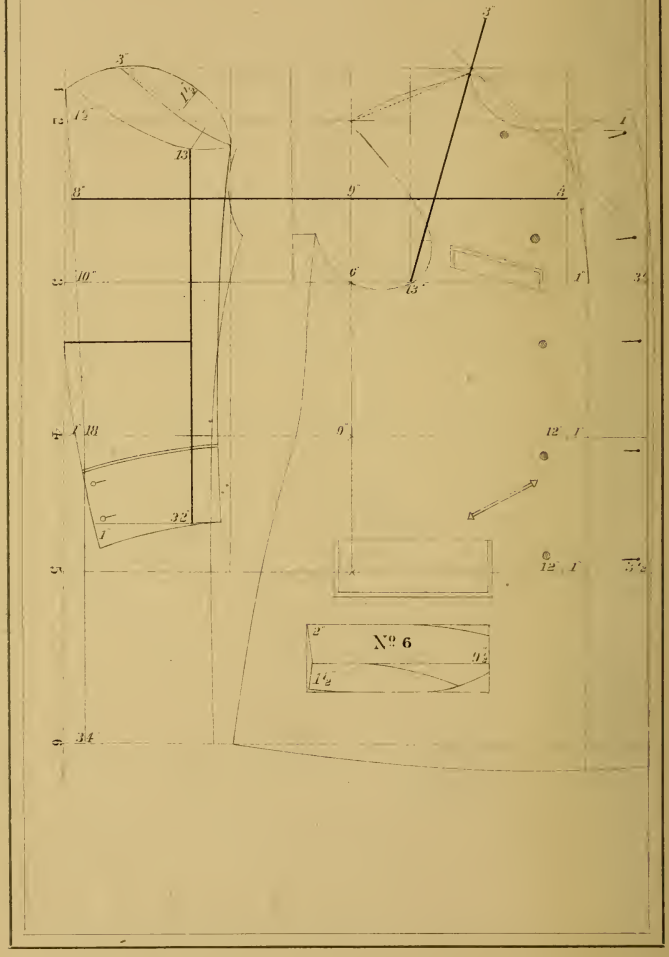
4th. The exact width of the elbow comes of itself; what you give in at the vertical line comes out at the parallel (as seen in model 5) that is the fitting width of the sleeve.

5th. The elbow of the sleeve you get by separating the lower sleeve from the cut-out.

6th. The width at the hand is according to fashion, 6 to 7 inches half width.

7th. The seam can be laid different ways (as seen in model 5.)

Modell 6



DESCRIPTION OF THE COLLAR.

Model No. 6.

1st. Measure exactly one-half of the neck opening.

2nd. The width of the collar is 3½ inches. Draw three lines from the middle, add two inches upwards ; allowance for the laying over 1½ inches. The length 9½ inches ; lay the front part in the neck opening to the break, where they turn over, exactly to the mark ; pass with running curves to the seam of the collar (as seen in the model.)

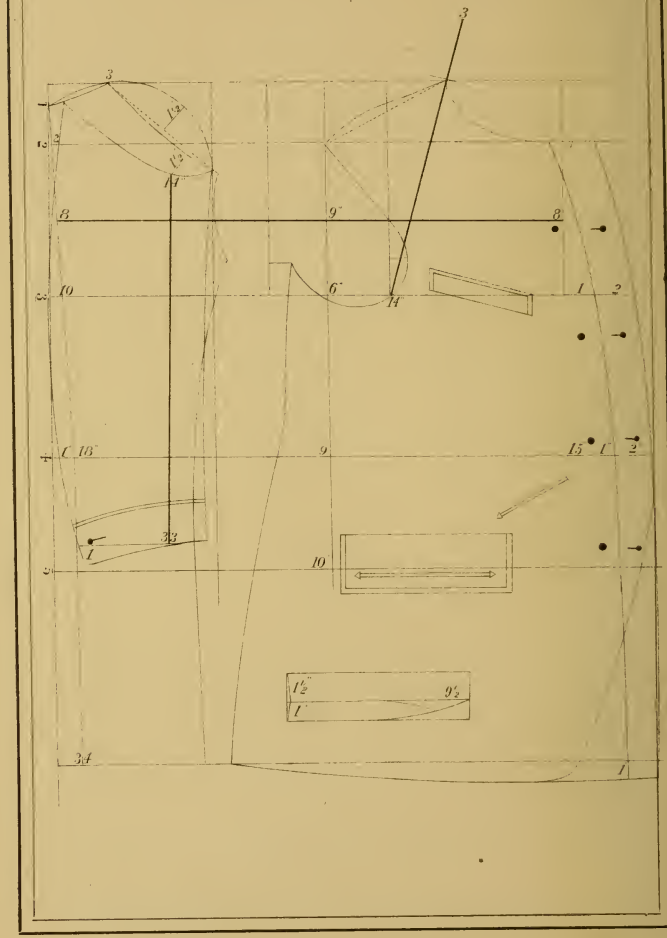
3rd. Draw the lower and upper parts ; iron in towards the curved middle lines of the collar, so that it will form a half moon. It must fit exactly in the neck opening, so that it will not stand out. *Must fit exactly into the neck opening.*

4th. The goods and the lining must be cut bias.

DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET.

The measure of this model No. 5, represents a stooped position of the body which is proven by the circular measure. It is a two-buttoned Jacket, well adapted for heavy goods and worn generally in Spring and Fall.

Modell 7

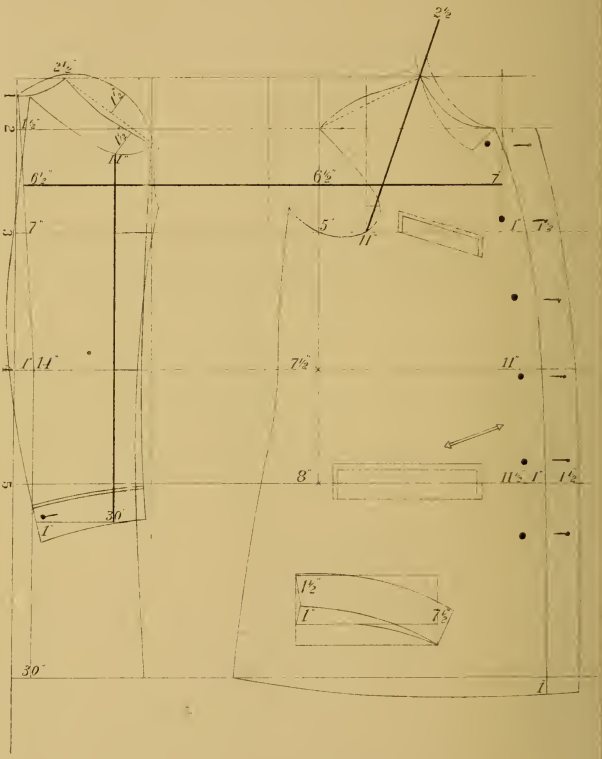


SINGLE-BREASTED JACKET.

Model No. 7.

This model represents a horizontal portion of the body. It is a short single-breasted Jacket. Tight fitting in the waist and short in front. The pockets are supplied with lapels. The length of the garment is according to the fashion, or to the taste of the wearer. This model is well adapted for the summer.

Modell 8

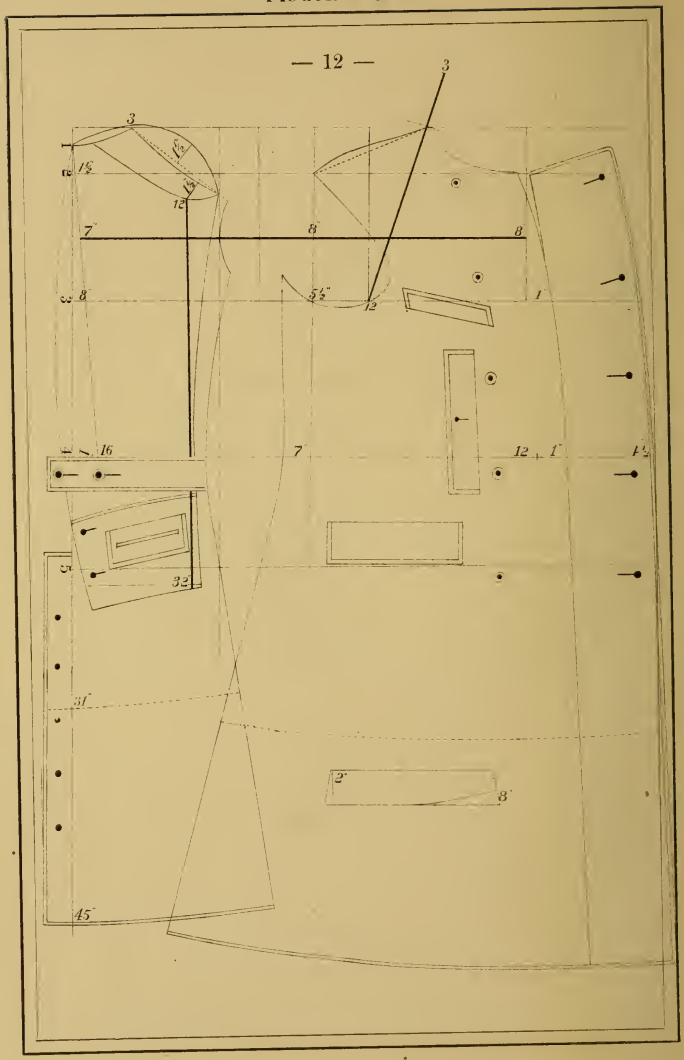


HIGH CLOSED JACKET.

Model No. 8.

This model has the same fitting waist as No. 6. The pockets are supplied with borders; the sleeves with a small slit and 1 button-hole; it is to be closed high up to the neck and supplied with turndown collar—a standing collar can also be made, according to the taste of the wearer. The front part contains 6 buttons with narrow lap. It is well adapted for Spring and Fall. As a hunting garment, take strong goods of light brown color. The collar and lapels of green cloth, horn buttons and broad belt around the waist.

Modell 9 & 10

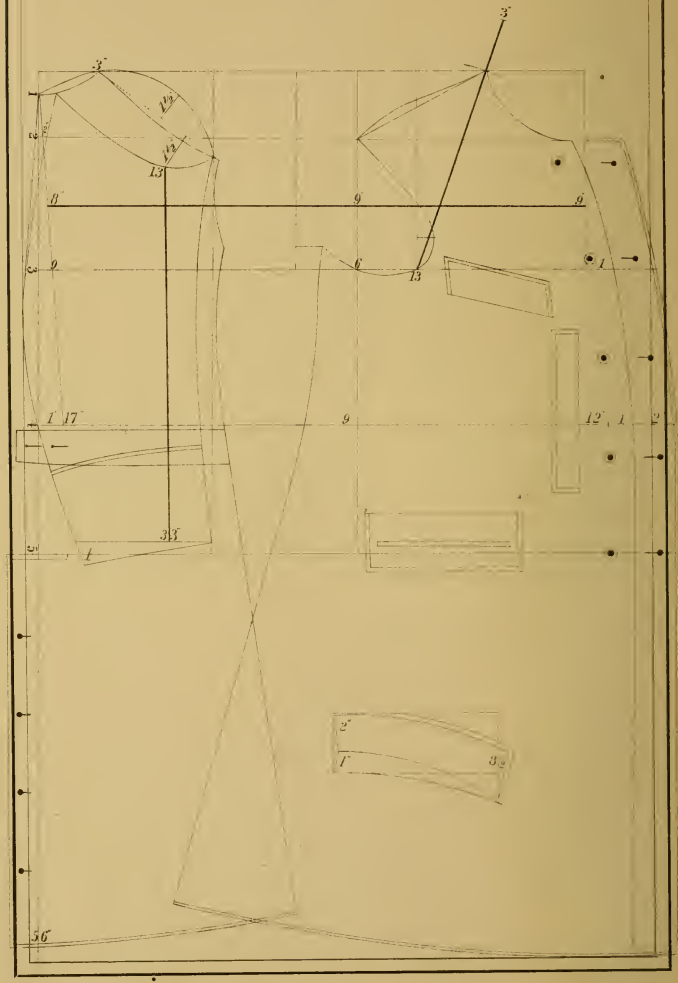


HUNTING JACKET.

Model Nos. 9 and 10.

Is intended for winter wear; goods and construction same as model No. 8 This Jacket is especially adapted for hunting. It is furnished with broad lap and muff pockets. In the left sleeve is a little pocket with lap, intended for cartridges or powder caps. It is furnished also with standing collar and extension belt. If it is cut long, it will be a splendid traveling garment, but then it must have a broad turndown collar.

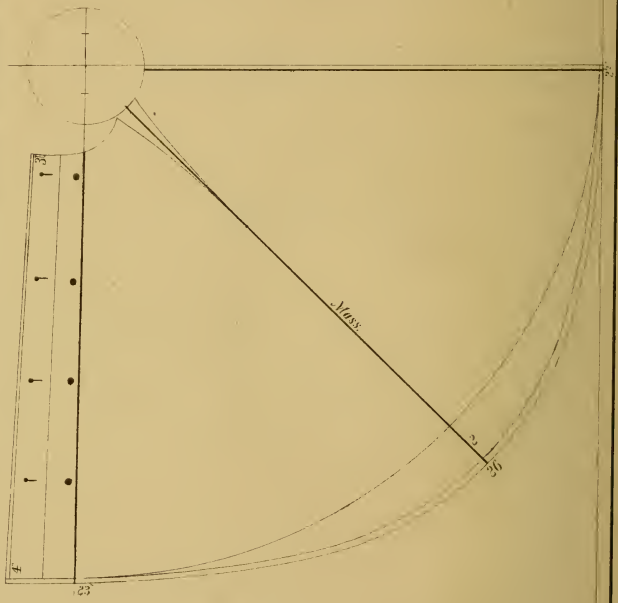
Modell 11



ULSTER.

Model No. 11.

This model is single-breasted. It is a winter garment, intended to be buttoned high up to the neck with a turndown collar, broad belt and long slit so as to make it comfortable in riding and driving; muff pockets and lap pockets with large broad laps. A large Pelerine collar can also be buttoned on as represented in model No. 12.


Mast
23

COLLAR PELLERINE.

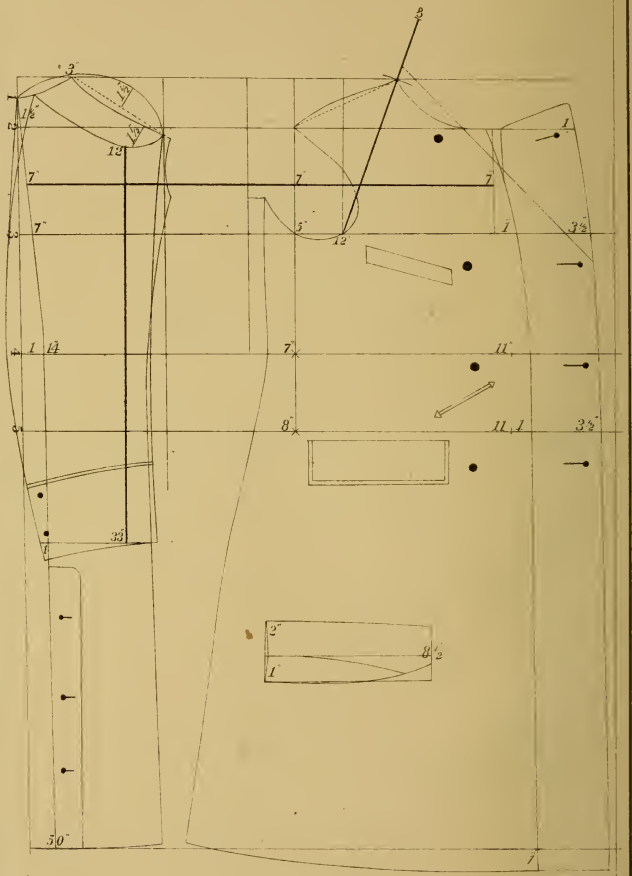
Model No. 12.

This model requires 4 measures; width of neck, front and back length, and over the shoulders. The neck width divide into 3 parts, $\frac{1}{3}$ divide again into halves, make a circular measure, the diameter divide into 4 parts, $\frac{1}{4}$ from the outside is the depth of the neck opening. The overlapping is according to the suit. This pellerine fits to Model No. 10, which is well adapted for a traveling garment.

It is also a splendid Winter and Spring garment for ladies if it is cut long.

The strong strokes show the measures.

Modell 13

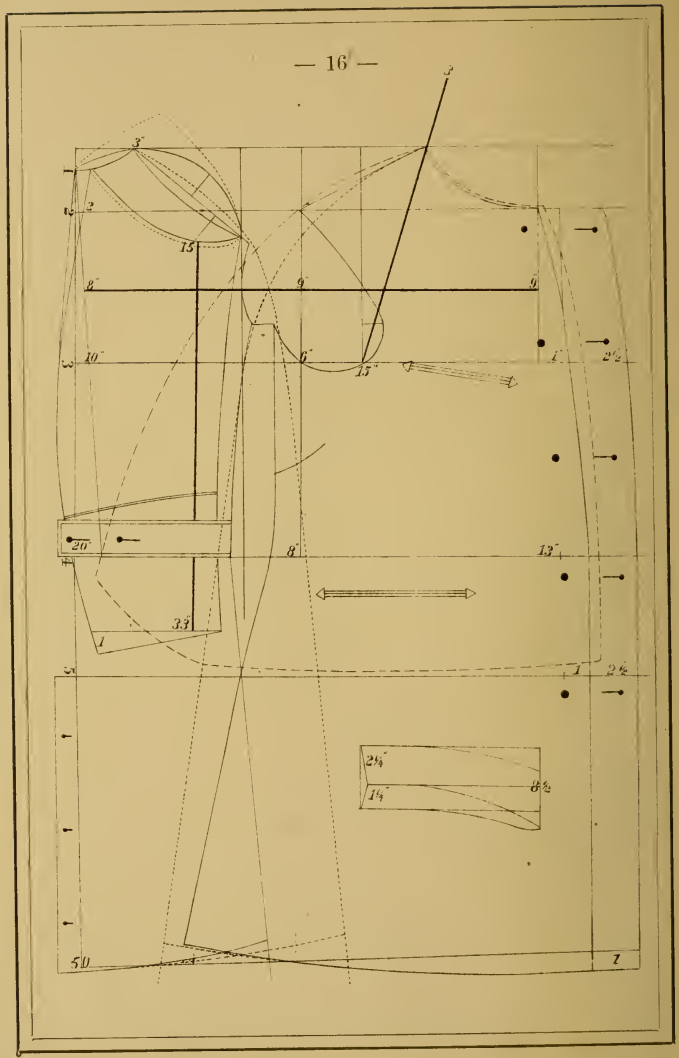


PALETOT.

Model No. 13.

Is a top garment adapted to every season of the year. Attention must be paid to the strength of the goods. It is made with broad laps and two rows of buttons; the same can be made also with narrow lap and one row of buttons. The back is made with half length slit and covered lap. The pockets are made with lappels. The collar is so arranged that the ends lay over to the second buttonhole.

Modell 14

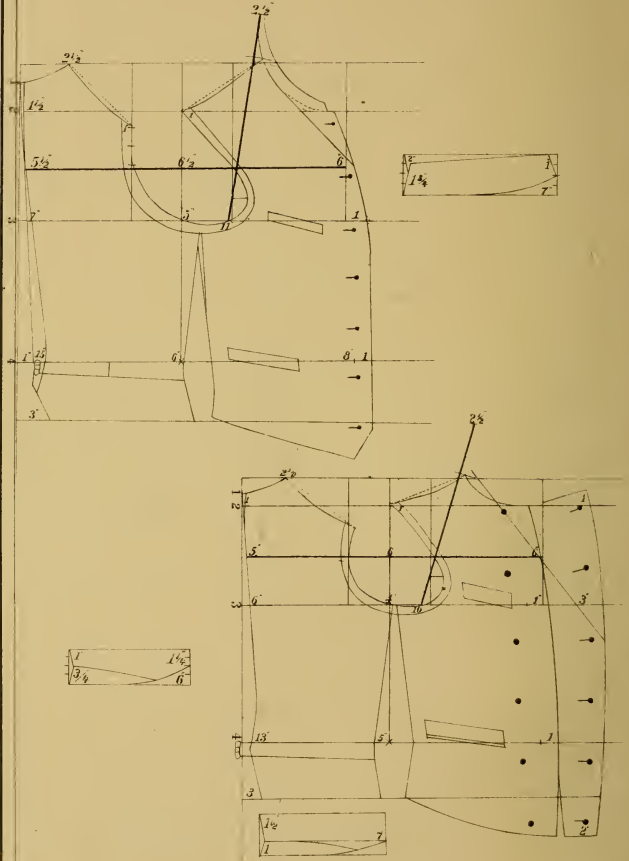


HAVELOCK.

Model No. 14.

Represents also a winter garment; it is the same Model as No. 9, but with a different pellerine and sleeve. The pellerine must be taken in the shoulder and side seams. The point of the upper sleeve must fit exactly to the shoulder point. If you wish to save goods, the sleeves can be omitted. Then the arm-opening must be cut out deeper, as the cloak is thrown over. This model represents at the same time an ulster, with belt and long slit, and without the muff pockets.

It must be here remarked that different models can be arranged from each given model as seen from Models Nos. 19 and 20.



VEST.

Model No. 15.

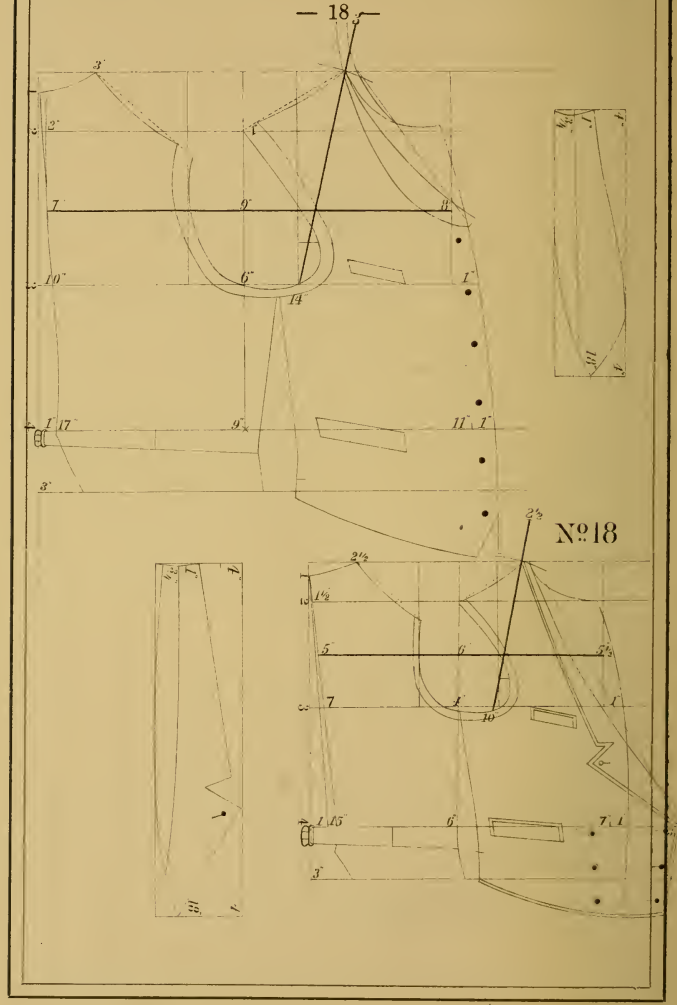
For the vests you must take the same measures. The main-lines are the same as seen in Model No. 1. From the fourth horizontal line increase the length of the back part 3 inches. To obtain the length of the vest, place the measure on the 1st horizontal line and measure the whole length of the back, place the taken measure in the neck opening and let it pass down until the required measure is found, as shown in Model No. 13. The shoulder part of the front must be drawn out so that it is equal with the straight line. The shoulder part of the back must not be sewn on too closely. Both models showing erect body.

TWO BUTTONED VEST.

Model No. 16.

Can be worn with turn-down or standing collar. The top or upper part of the collar must be ironed so, as described in the article on collars.

Modell 17 & 18



SHAWL-VEST.

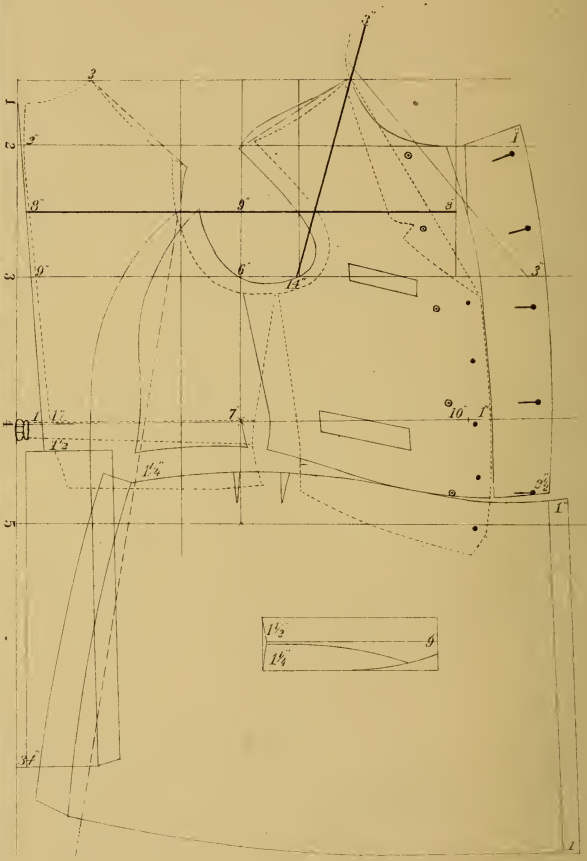
Model No. 17.

Is arranged for a horizontal position of the body, hollow breast, and a somewhat prominent abdomen. It has a shawl collar. The collar must fit exactly in the neck opening; the bend of the collar must be well worked in.

Model No. 18.

Is a two buttoned shawl-vest for a horizontal and strong normally built body.

— 19 —



TWO BUTTON COAT AND VEST.

Model No. 19.

This is a two button waistcoat to close in front and is generally made of black cloth or other dark stuft.

1st. The main lines are the same as those of main figure No. 1.

2d. You have to observe strictly the description of main figure No. 2.

3d. The description of waist length on page 4, is to be observed.

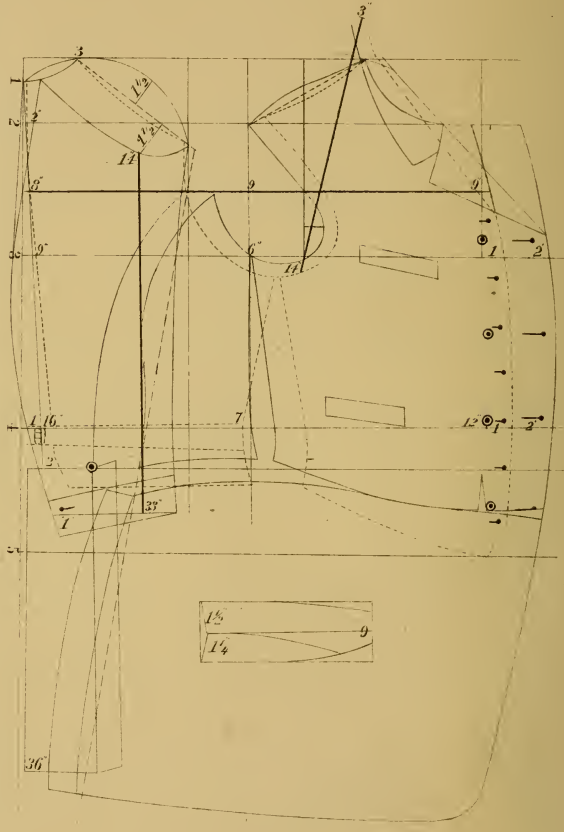
4th. It is necessary that the back part of the waist be equal with the side part and sewed on smoothly; the same with the shoulders. None of the parts must be too long, they must be cut exactly.

5th. The side and hip parts must be well drawn out, well so as to give enough space for the frock.

6th. You will find a vest model in the coat drawing. Only the shoulder of the vest is to be cut an inch smaller, as seen in models.

7th. The sleeve is not drawn in the back of the vest, so that it is better to be observed.

Modell 20



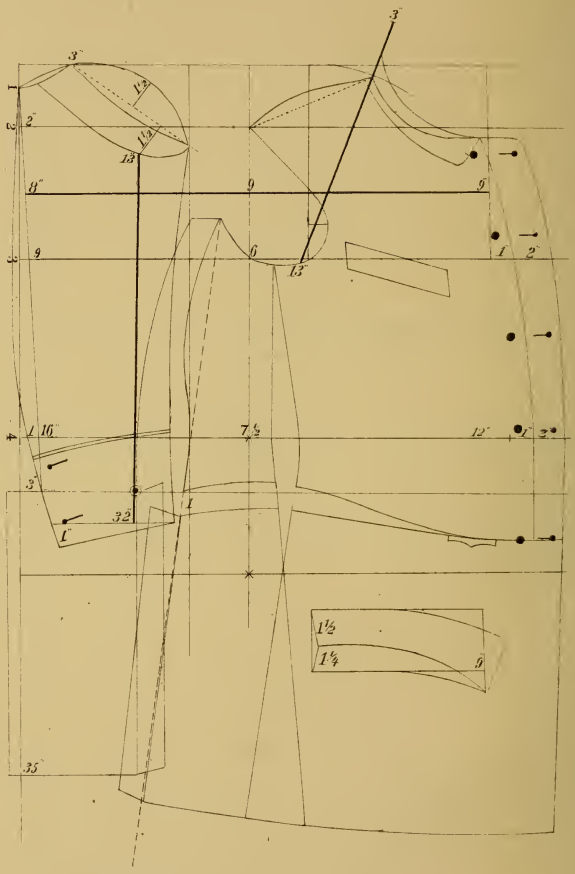
ONE BUTTON COAT AND VEST.

Model No. 20.

The frock has two little darts, so that it falls smoothly over the hips. A vest model with standing collar is represented at the same time. To every model the vest can be cut along with it; lay the paper double and pass over the drawing with a copying wheel, and the cut is finished; with the sleeve it is the same. Pay particular attention to the drawings of the arm opening and the back of the vest in the model.

Modell 21&22

— 21 —

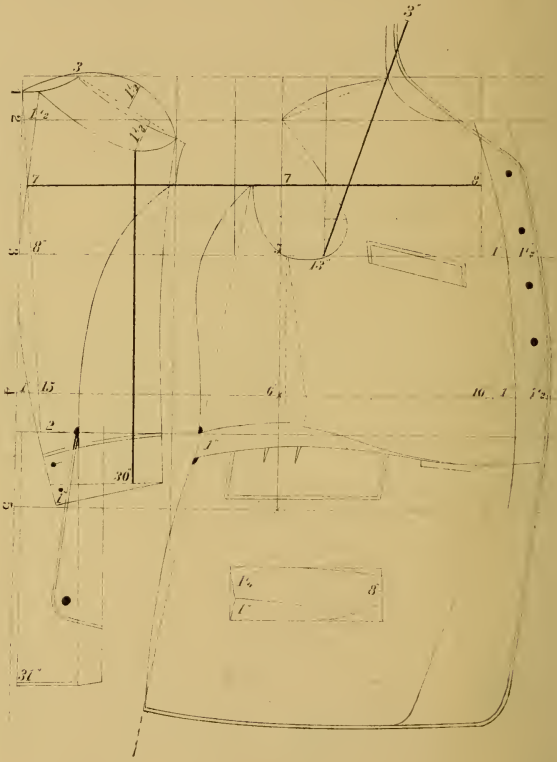


COAT AND PALETOT.

Models No. 21 and 22.

This drawing shows two models, coat and six part paletot, for stooped body, with turn-down collar and intended to be buttoned high up. The frock is closed a little in front; but can be worn in any suitable manner; for cool weather it is generally worn closed. The length of the frock is according to the fashion. No model in this book can be unfashionable, as a good fit is always obtained, only the length and forms are changed.

Modell 23

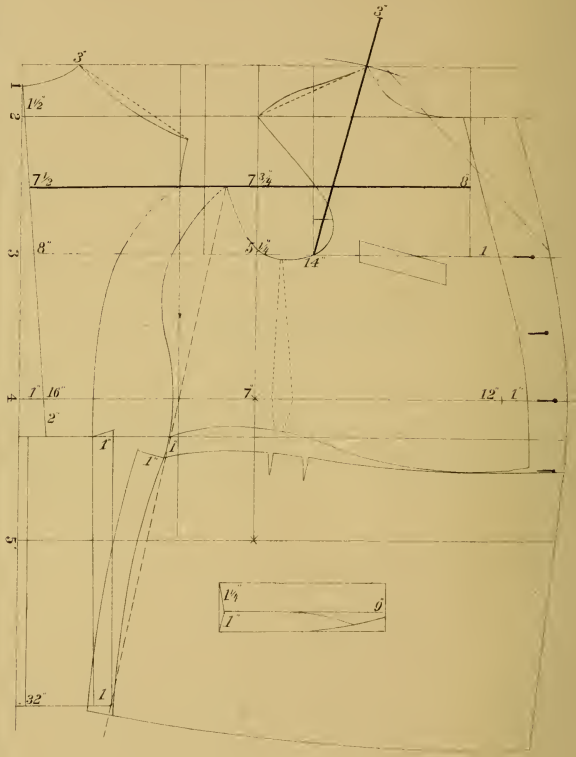


WAIST COAT.

Model No. 23.

Refers to No. 20, is arranged with pleat borders and large frock and high collar. It is a Summer garment. A very good figure is necessary for this coat and is admirably adapted for young men.

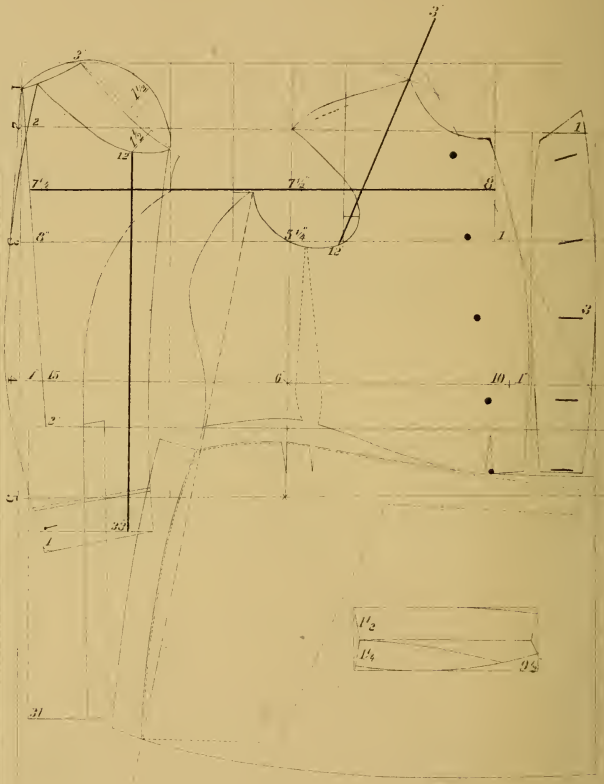
Modell 24



WAIST COAT.

Model No. 24.

In this model the drawing of the sleeve is omitted, as it is better that one of the back parts is shown more precisely, so that in the following models it can be seen how the sleeve is drawn in one of the back parts. This model is a great favorite on account of the absence of pleat borders, lappels and its simplicity and shortness. Goods of any quality and pattern can be used.

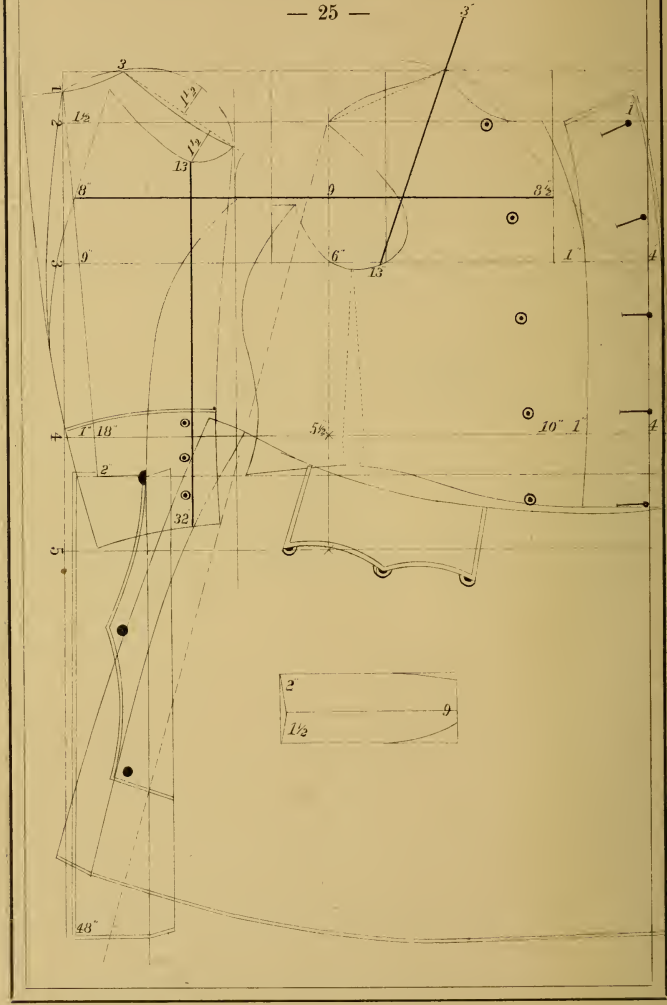

3
1½
2
12
7½
7½
6
6
5½
12
1
3
10
1
33
1
1½
1¼
9½
31

FROCK AND COAT.

Models No. 25 and 26.

Is a garment worn only on festive occasions. Are the frocks closed, then it represents a dress coat with lappel seam, which is a great favorite. is worn long, with three button holes on the lappels. The collar is partially finished with crotched work. The frocks must be equal with the lappel seam and fit well over each other.

Modell 27

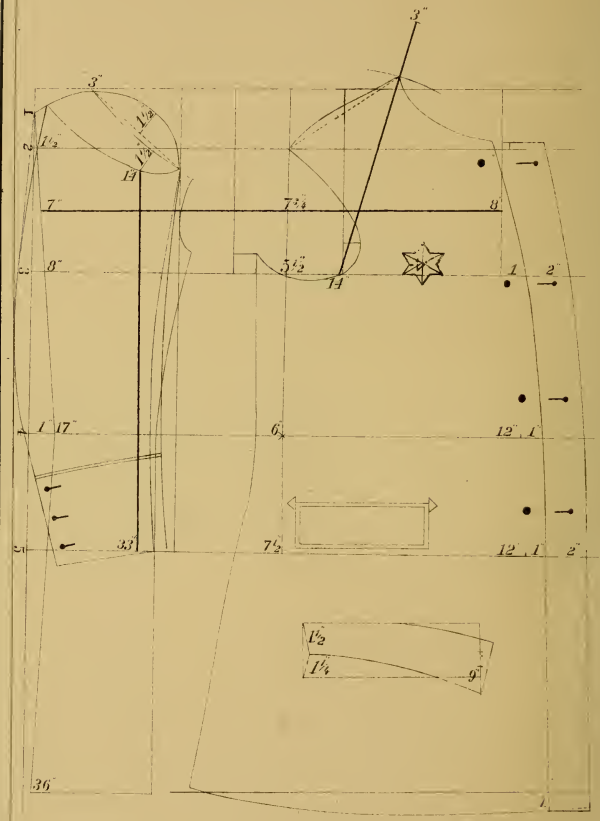


LIVERY COAT.

Model No. 27.

This overcoat is worn only by servants or representatives of high establishments. The frock part can be arranged according to the outline model. Should the frock be very foldy, then set the back frock pleat three inches farther down. This model is arranged for a coachman; shall it be for a servant, then the length is only three inches over the knee. The frock has not the width. Refer to model No. 26.

Modell 28

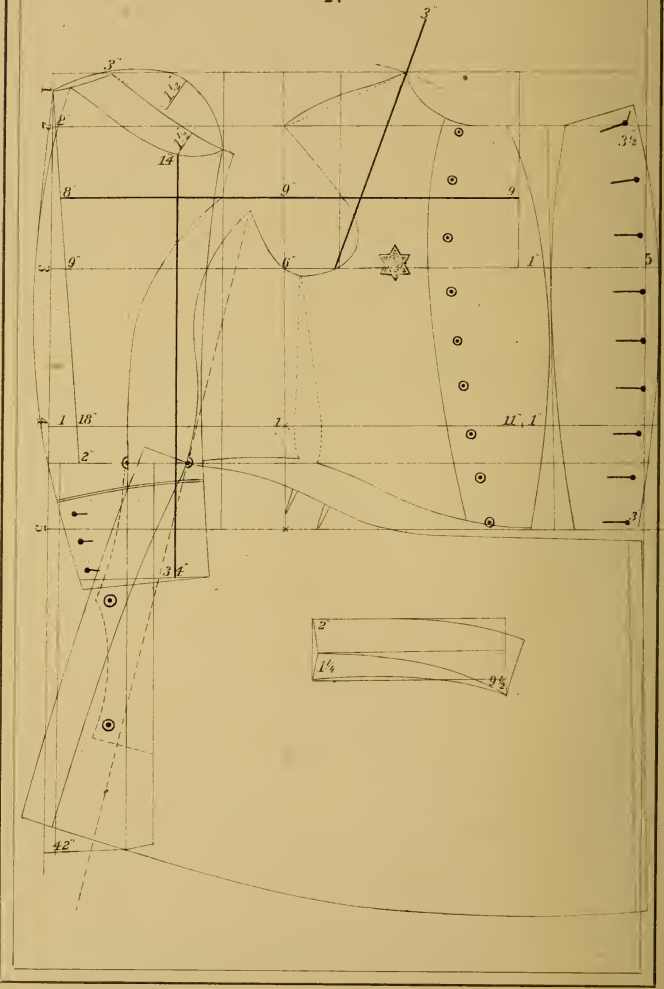


POLICEMAN SAQUE-COAT.

Model No. 28.

It is made to button high up, with turndown collar. The goods are navy blue; the buttons are according to regulation. The star is placed at the centre of the left breast. Length, according to the height of the person.

Modell 29&30



POLICE OVERCOAT.

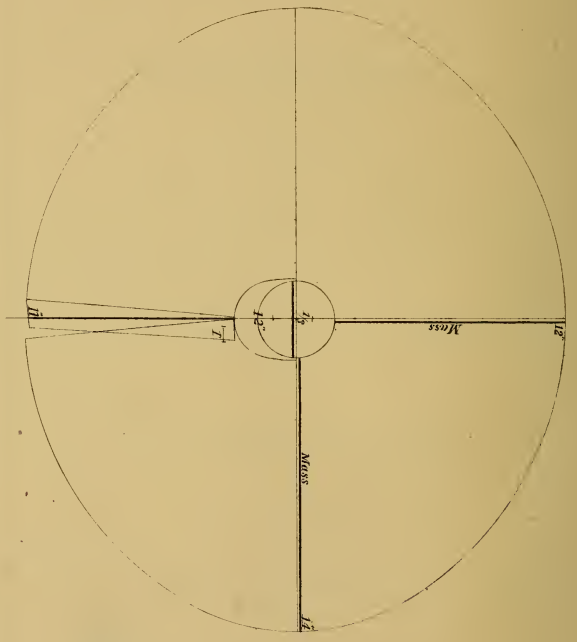
Model No. 29.

Goods and buttons according to regulation. Is cut with curved lappel-seam (as seen in the model). It has turndown collar, and 9 buttons on each side, 3 buttons on pleat borders, and 3 on the sleeve. The length of the coat is 6 inches over the knee.

POLICE DRESS COAT.

Model No. 30.

Has the same cut, high collar, each breast piece has 8 buttons, pleat border 2 buttons—sleeves the same.


Moss
Moss

SPANISH CLOAK.

Model No. 31.

This model has a very plain appearance, but still great care is necessary to make a good fitting garment. Three measures are necessary.

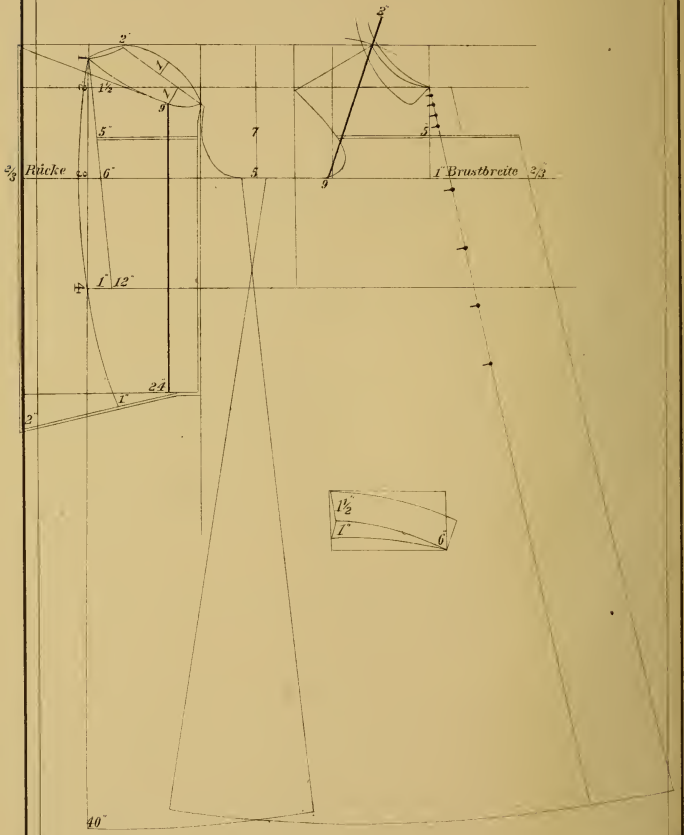
1st. The length of the back, (make a mark.)

2d. Place the tape to the neck and pass over the shoulders, and measure down the side, noticing the mark previously made.

3d. The neck width divide into three parts, take $\frac{1}{2}$ of one of the parts and make a circle. Find the length of the back (example 38), length of the front (38), then the side lengths (42.)

4th. Divide the circle at the diameter in 4 parts, pass down $\frac{1}{4}$ deeper in the front part, which gives the neck opening as seen in the model.

Modell 132

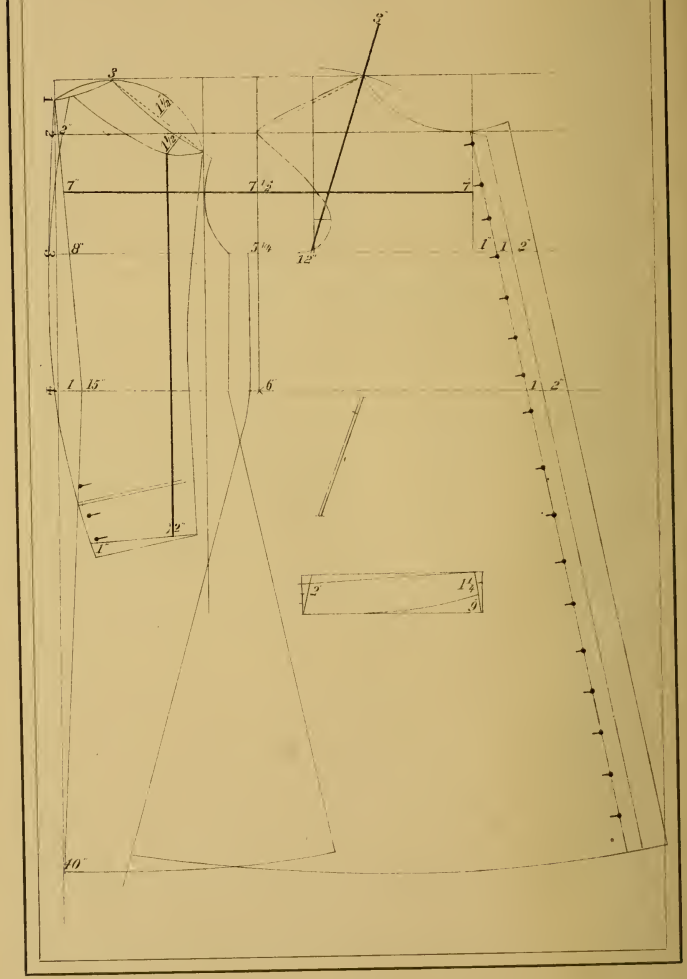


CLERICAL GOWN.

Model No. 32.

For Protestant clergymen. The goods are according to regulation. The double lines which pass over the back and breast width represent the collar. The broad lap in the front is two-thirds breast width which is gathered, and from the arm opening to the vertical breast line divided into little pleats, in the back it is the same. The sleeve has the entire back width, as seen in the model. The sleeve is also gathered until the width of the arm opening is reached. The inner sleeve has the same width as any other coat sleeve. Collar high. The length is regulated to the ankles.

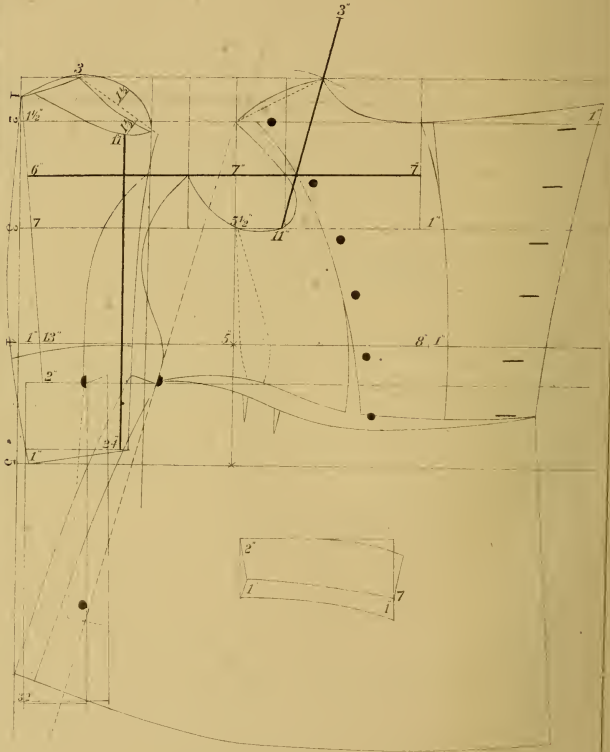
Modell 33



CLERICAL GOWN.

Model No. 33.

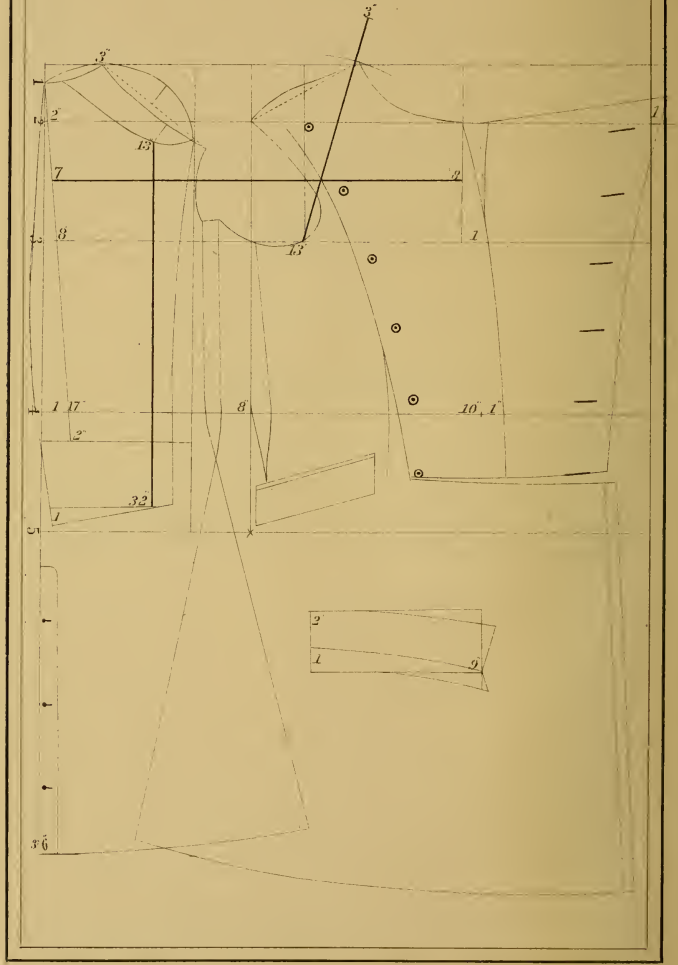
For Catholic clergymen. The goods are according to the regulation. It is worn with high collar. The sleeves are made with a slit, broad wisp and three button holes. The front is arranged to be buttoned, as seen in the model. The length is regulated to the ankles.


3
2
3½
11
6
7
7
7½
11
1
1
13
3½
8
1
2
24
1
2
1
1
7
1

OFFICIAL COAT.

Model No. 34.

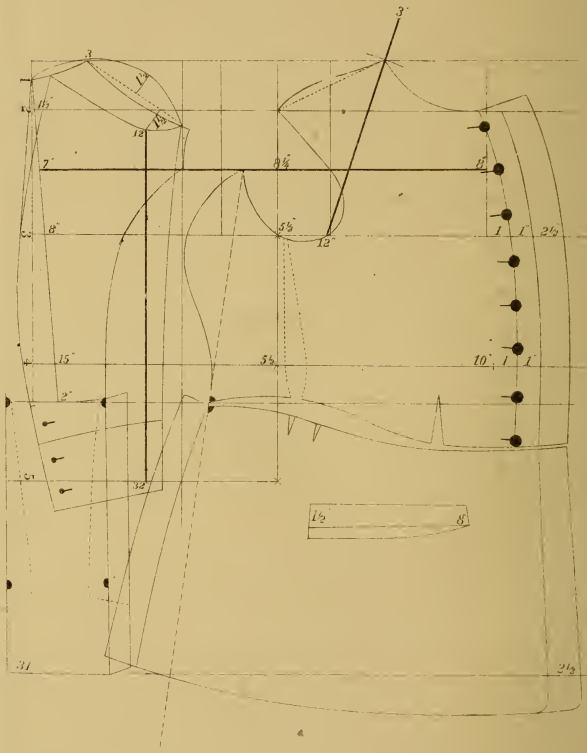
This coat is worn especially in the German Empire by every officer and corporation official. Certain decorations indicate the difference. The cut is the same.


3
3
1
2
13
7
2
8
13
1
1
17
8
10, 1
2
32
1
5
2
1
9
36

OFFICIAL LONG COAT.

Model No. 35.

This top garment is furnished with belt and a long slit with button-holes. Has the same description as Model No. 34. The length is regulated to the middle of the calf.

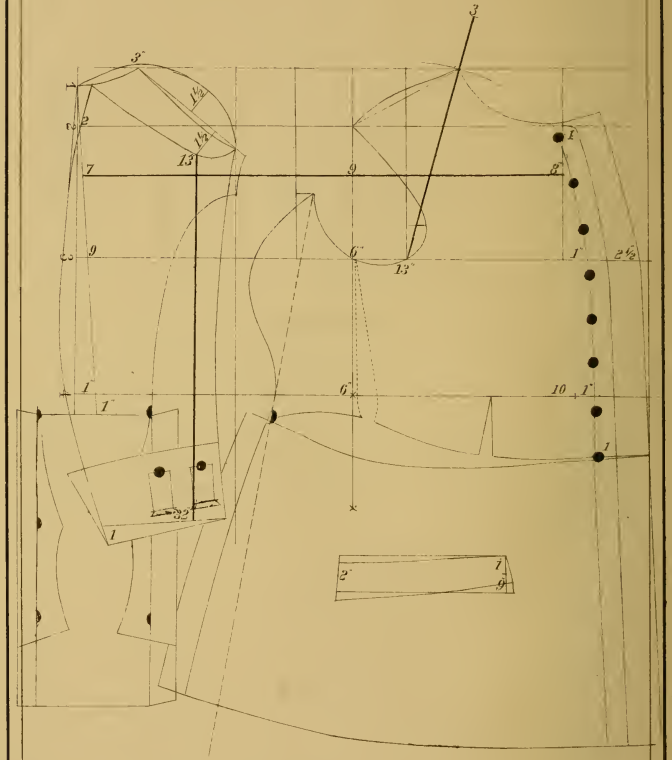

3
3'
1½
12
2'
9¼
8'
8
5½
12
1
1
2½
15
5½
10
1
1
2
32
1½
8'
31
2½

UNIFORM.

Model No. 36.

This uniform is arranged with tight frock, standing collar and folded borders, and with two buttons. Is worn in Saxony by the militia and officials. The differences are in the cloth, buttons and epaulets.

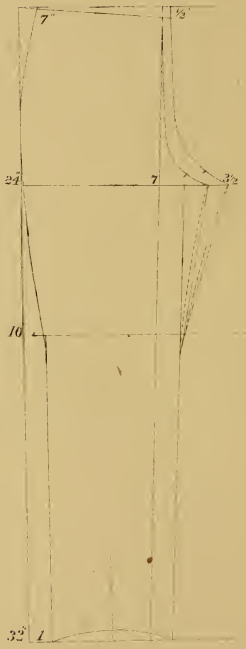
Modell 37



UNIFORM.

Model No. 37.

This uniform has a wide frock, standing collar, folded borders and three buttons, but is worn in Prussia by military and civil officials. The differences are the same as in Model No. 36.


7
1/3
24
7
3/2
10
32
1

THE FRONT PART OF PANTALOONS.

Model No. 38.

Draw a vertical line of the same length as the pantaloons.

1st. Place the measure at the top and measure the knee-length and side-length. Note each one.

2d. The inside seam is measured from below.

3d. From the given inside length draw a horizontal line.

4th. Divide the seat into four parts (example: 32 in. $\frac{1}{4}$ is 8 in.), deduct 1 in. from the front part (7 inches); place the measure at the inside seam and measure the seat (example: 7 inches.)

5th. Divide the quarter of the seat-width again (example, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

6th. This eighth divide again into three parts, (as seen in the model.)

7th. From the seat on the line go in one inch at the knee and bottom.

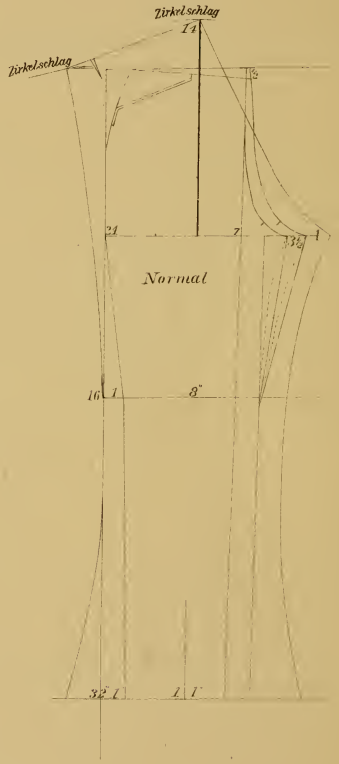
8th. The wisp-width is also divided into 4 parts; deduct 1 inch and add it to the back part; at the seat-width it is the same.

9th. Does anyone measure 30 inches wisp-width, then go $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deeper on the upper perpendicular line.

10th. Does anyone measure 35 inches, the line is unchanged.

11th. Does anyone measure 40 inches, go $\frac{1}{2}$ inch over the line; that is a stout person, etc.

Modell 39



NORMAL PANTALOONS.

Model No. 39.

Is a measure for slim und weak persons.

1st. Place the front part on the piece which is to be the back part, and allow one inch on the side of the seat and V point, as represented in the model.

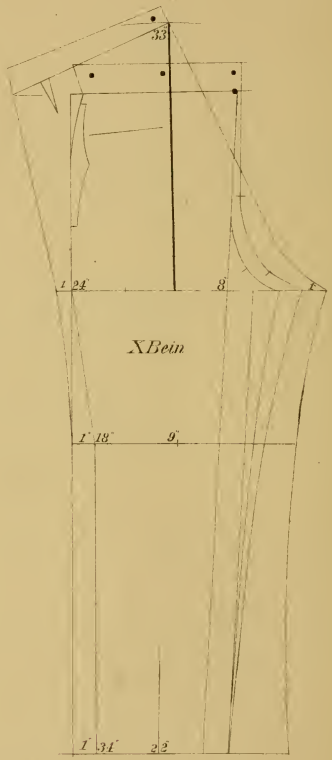
2d. Hold the measure on the knee and bring it up to the hip of the front part and make outwardly a circular measure.

3d. Hold the measure in the middle of the seat, pass from the hip upwards, which gives the height of the back part.

4th. The knee and foot-width is according to the fashion.

5th. The front parts are drawn out at the sides and in the middle ironed in, so that the curve of the back part fits into the front part.

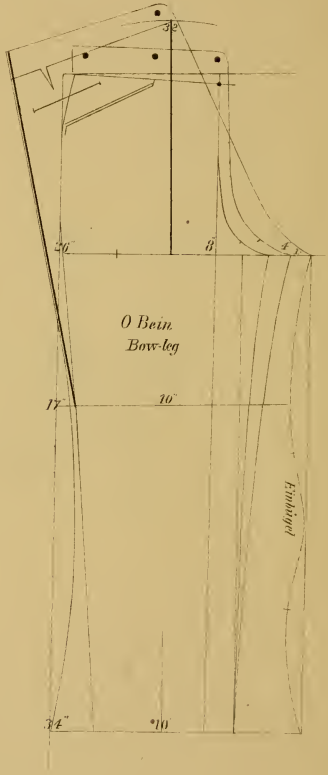
6th. The fitting lower width of the front part you obtain by dividing the quarter of the seat-width into 3 parts, and put $\frac{2}{3}$ of the same to the lower width.


33
1
24
8
XBein
1
18
9
1
31
2
5

X PANTALOONS.

Model No. 40.

They are so called, because there are people whose knees are turned inwardly and knock together, which gives them the shape of the letter X. To hide this defect you draw a vertical line from the V point to the bottom; at the knee go in 1 inch, (as seen in the model.) At the side of the knee draw the back part out, in the middle iron it in; then the pantaloons are fuller between the legs, and give the person a better appearance.


O Bein
Bow-leg
Fußlänge

O PANTALOONS.

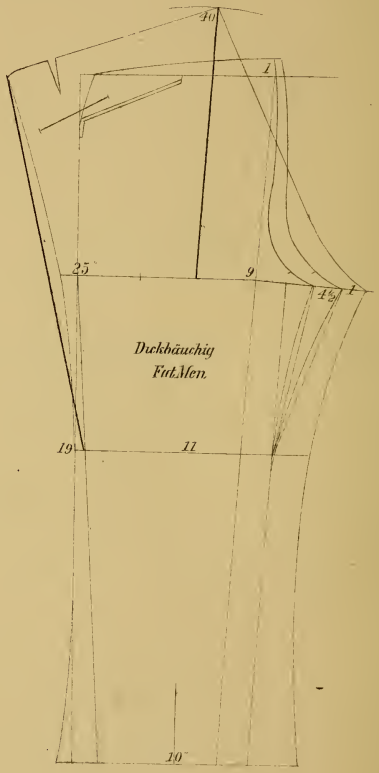
Model No. 41.

There are many people whose legs are turned outward like a bow, which gives them the appearance of the letter O. To hide this defect,

1st. At the lower part of the main line go in two inches and draw from there a vertical line to the seat.

2d. From the V point to the bottom draw a vertical line, and at the knees go 2 inches inwardly, in the calf on the main line curved out. The curve is ironed in, so that the edge becomes straight. The side of the back part draw out at the knee and iron in in the middle. In this way the bow-legs are hid.

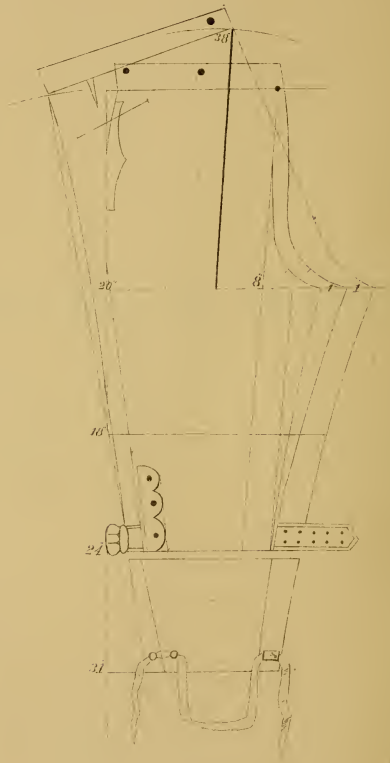
Modell 42



PANTALOONS FOR STOUT MEN.

Model No. 42.

At the horizontal line pass ½ of an inch higher, form the stomach and wisp line a little curved; they are well worked in, so that the body fits in well. All the other parts according to the measure.


36
26
8
1
1
16
24
21

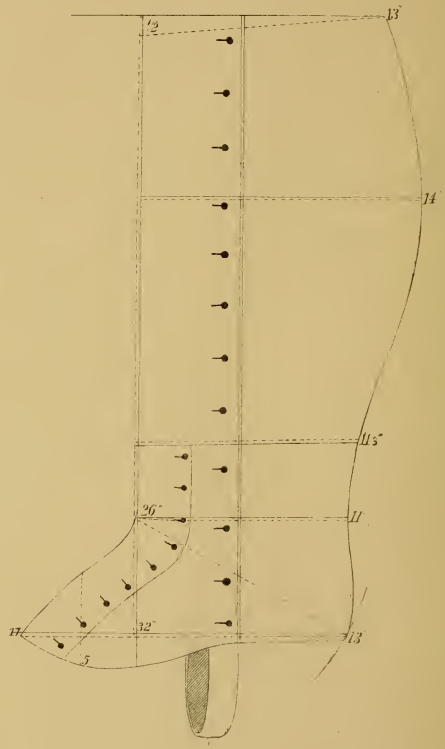
THREE DIFFERENT PANTALOONS.

Models Nos. 43 to 45.

1st. The right-angular main line to the inside seam is a wide knee pantaloon for boys; can be worn also with a rubber band drawn in.

2d. Is a knee pantaloon with buckles; to it belong long leggins; are only worn by servants and coachmen.

3d. The riding pantaloons are worn to the ancles with 3 lacing holes and a broad ribbon drawn to them, in the inside seam buttoned. The foot part must rest in the ribbon; then fasten it as much as convenient.


12
13
14
11,5
26
11
17
32
13
5

Model Nos. 46 and 47.

Represents two kinds of Leggings.

1st. Draw a right-angled line, measure from above to the ankles and to the heel; make a mark.

2d. Measure from the ankle to the top, divide the measurement into four parts; the upper quarter is the centre of the calf.

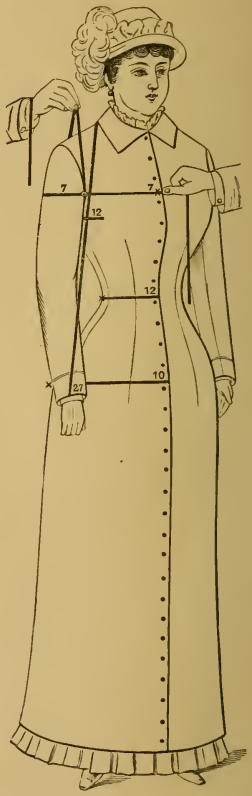
3d. From the first joint of the foot to the heel make a circular measure.

4th. Place the measure on the heel and measure the front length and foot width. (See model.)

5th. The ankle-legging has the same measurements.

Fig. 48.

Fig. 49.



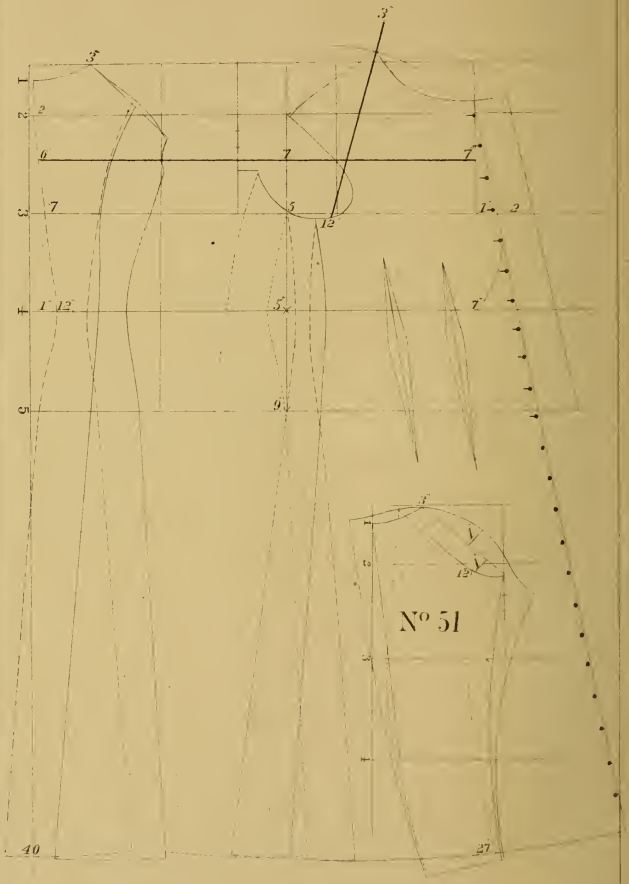
LADIES' FIGURES.

Models 48 and 49.

1st. The punctuation and measurements are the same as seen in Fig. 1 to 4 (page 1 and 2). The main lines remain the same as in Fig. 1, page 5.

2d. In the description of Model No. 2, page 6, in the 11th detail, do just the contrary, so that the back and side of the lap is the same as the front parts, as seen in the Model No. 50.

3d. The shoulder of the front and back parts are slightly curved.

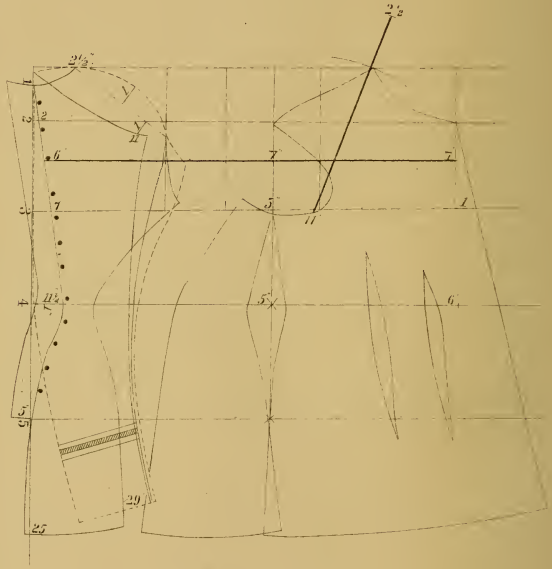

Nº 51

Ladies' Morning Robe and Description of the Sleeve.

Model No. 50.

Is the same as the description of Sleeve No. 4 and 5, page 8. The upper sleeve has a full shape and the lower sleeve is cut out only 1¼ inches. The upper sleeve must have no width on the full puff, so that it fits smoothly in the arm-opening. The placing of the seams and width depend on the fashion.

Modell 52

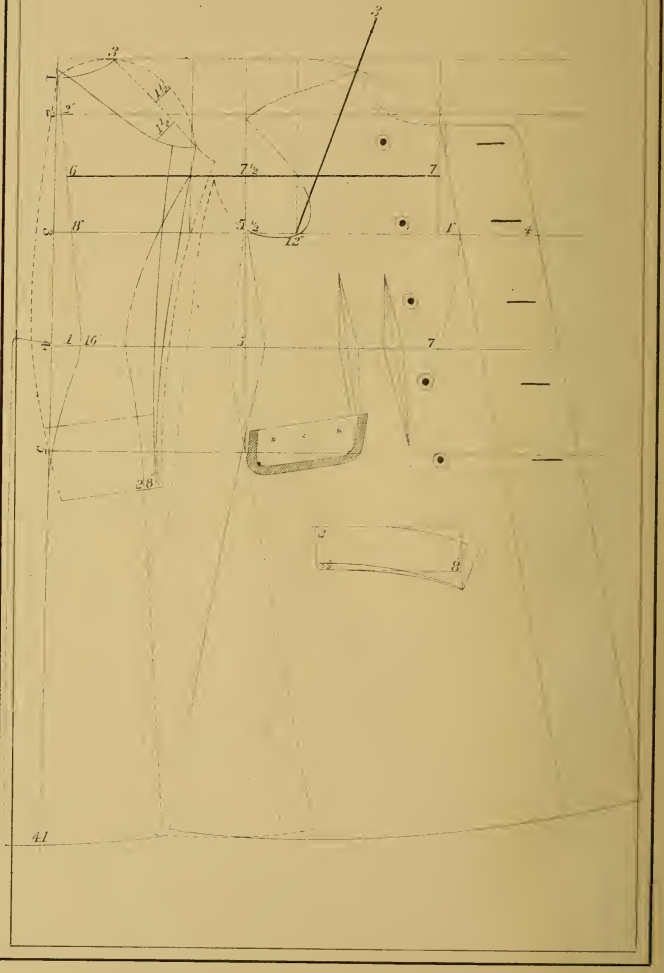


LADIES' JACKET.

Model No. 52.

The Jacket is tight-fitting, furnished with darts, which give the allowed width of the front. Is it to be buttoned in the back, then there must be an allowance to the under lap. Is it to be double-breasted, then the laps must be broad. Collar and trimming according to fashion.

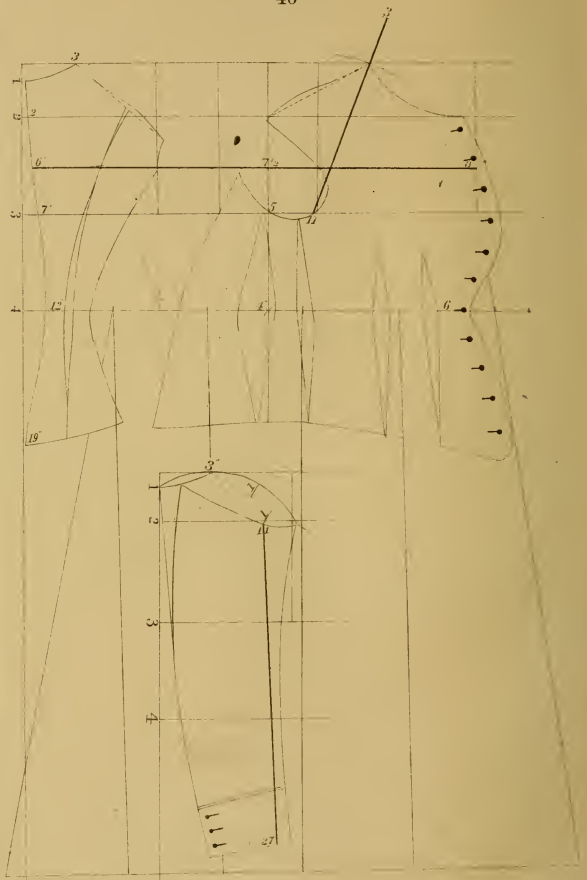
Modell 53



Tight-fitting Ladies' Paletot.

Model No. 53.

With two buttons and turn-down collar, it is a very favorite garment, suitable for every season of the year, for adults and children. If it should not be tight-fitting in the front, leave the darts away, it then receives a smooth appearance. The trimmings are according to the fashion or the taste of the wearer. The seams can be transferred at pleasure. Every garment can be divided into several parts, but then the other seams must be allowed for.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Waist Jacket and Riding Dress.

Model Nos. 54 and 55.

Is a Waist Jacket which can be worn with any dress; can also be adapted to the riding dress. The skirt has a simple construction.

1st. Measure from the hip another time as much as the front part.

2d. The same of the back part.

3d. Divide the entire width into 4 parts; the front and back parts are laid in broad folds.

4th. The two centre parts are laid in small folds, and in finishing the skirt, are divided exactly in the hip, so that they become high.

5th. The front and back parts must be cut bias. (See Model.)

6th. The skirt must be 12 inches over the measure.

7th. The back part also the front part, can be divided in several parts according to fashion.

8th. A narrow standing collar and tight sleeve are best suited for this riding dress.

9th. The goods for riding habits should be dark shaded and plain.

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